# THE GIRDLE

ROUND THE EARTH.

SUCCESS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

TO LONDON AND BACK IN EIGHT MINUTES.

GREAT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH.

TIME AND SPACE ANNIHILATED.

NEWS FROM VIENNA IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

MR. FIELD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST WORDS A PEACE MESSAGE.

ALL OF THE DESPATCHES IN FULL.

BISTORY OF PREVIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

THE FIRST FOUR FAILURES

THE GREAT EVENT IN EUROPE.

OPINION OF LONDON "TIMES."

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE ON THE ADRIATIC.

ITALIAN SQUADRON DESTROYED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

OBERON. That very time I saw (but thou could'st not), Flying between the cold moon and the earth, Cupid all armed. A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned by the west;
And loosed his love shart smarrly from his bow,
As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts;
But 1 might see young Cupid's flery shaft
Quenoned in the chaste beams of the watery moon; And the imperal empress passed on, in maiden meditation, faucy free. Yet marked I where the bolt of Cupid fell It fell upon a little western flower— Beiere, milk white; now purple with love's wound; And maidens call it love-in-idleness. Fetch me that flower—the herb I showed thee once. The junce of it on sleeping eyelids laid. Will make or man or woman mad y dote Oron thenext live creature that it sees Fetch me this berb; and be thou here again Ere the leviathan can swim a league. UCK. I'll put a gudle round the earth

The Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid. We give below full details of the great event, together with the highly important news despatches received from Europe in a few hours. It is a singular coincidence that the first words transmitted through both the great cables were messages of peace:-

[BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.] The Very Latest News from Europe. HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27, cia Aspy Bay, C. B., July 29, 1866,—The London Times of July 17 says of the Atlantic Telegraph:—

'It is a great work-the story of the age and nations—and they who have achieved it deserves to be honored as the benefactors of their race. Peace Concluded between Austria and Prussia.

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia. A previous telegram says that a five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced on the 23d. There was more fighting on the 22d, the Austrians claiming a victory.

Great Naval Battle in the Adriatic.

DEFEAT OF THE ITALIAN SQUADEON-FOUR IRON-CLAD SHIPS-OF-WAR DESTROYED. evere naval engagement took place on the

20th of July off the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. The Austrians claimed a victory, having sunk an Italian iron-clad ship, and blown up The Clamor for Reform in England.

The Earl of Shaffesbury had protested in the

House of Commons against the holding of Reform meetings. Sir John Pakington mitted that England was behind other nations. To and from London in Eight Minutes
—Reform Blots in London. Mr. Field sent a telegram to London a few

since, and received a reply to eight minutes. He says there have been riots in London on account of the refusal of the Government to allow the Reform meetings to be held in Hyde A daily paper has been published on the Great

The Atlantic Cable a Success. New York, July 29.—The tollowing despatch has just been received from Cyrus W. Field:— HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.-We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

Thank God! The cable has been laid, and is in perfect working order.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—We are in tele-graphic communication with Ireland. The cable is in perfect order.

[THIRD DESPATCH.] HEART'S CONTENT. July 28. - England and America are again united, by telegraph. The cable es in perfect order. We have been receiving and sending messages

through the whole cable since the splice on the Bith instant, off Valencia. Cyrus W. Field. POURTH DESPATOR-THE OFFICIAL REPORT. HEART'S CONTENT, July 28,-The steamship

noon, June 30. She arrived at Bearhaven on Thursday morning, July 5, and received the balance of her coals and provisions. The other steamers joined the *Great Eastern* at Bearhaven as follows:—The William Corry and Terrible on Friday, July 6, the Albany on the 7th, and the Medway on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

On Saturday, the 7th of July, the end of the Irish shore cable was landed from the William

Corry, and at 2.30 the next morning, the laying was successfully completed and the end buried

Latitude 51 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 11 degrees 8 minutes, distance from the telegraph house at Valentia, 274 miles; 294 miles of cable paid out.

Wednesday, 11th instant, H. M. S. Raccoon arrived at Bearhaven, to render all assistance in Thursday, 12th,—The Great Eastern, Medora, Albany, Terrible, and Raccoon were near one another.

Services were held at Valencia, and prayers were offered up for the successful laying of the

On Friday, the 13th, the shore end was connected to the main cable on board the Great Eastern. At 2:40 P. M. the telegraph fleet started or Newfoundland, and the Raccoon returned to Valencia.

The telegraph fleet sailed in the following order:—The *Ierrible* shead of the *Great Eastern*, on the starboard bow, the Medicay on the port and the Albany on the starboard quarter. The weather was thick and foggy with heavy rains. Signals were sent through the cable on board the Great Eastern, and to the telegraph house at Valencia; 4440 nautical miles were found

Saturday, 14th .- Distance run, 108 miles; caole paid out, 116 miles. Sunday, 15th.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable

paid out, 139 miles.
Monday, 16th.—Distance ran, 115 miles; cable paid out, 137 miles.

Tuesday, 17th.-Distance run, 118 miles; cable paid out, 138 miles. Wednesday, 18th.-Distance run, 105 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

Thursday, 19th.—Distance run, 122 miles; able paid out, 129 miles. Friday, 20th.—Distance run, 117 miles; cable paid out, 127 miles.

Saturday, 21st.—Distance run, 122 miles; cable paid out, 136 miles. Sunday, 22d.-Distance run, 123 miles; cable paid out, 133 miles.

Monday, 23d.—Distance run, 121 miles.

Tuesday, 24th.—Distance run,121 miles. Cable

paid out, 135 miles. Wednesday, 25th.—Distance run, 112 miles. Cable paid out, 130 miles.

Thursday, 26th.-Distance run, 128 miles. Cable paid out, 134 miles. Friday, 27th.—Distance run, 112 miles, Cable paid out, 118 miles, which, with the shore end off Valencia, distance 27 miles, cable paid out, 29 miles, makes the distance run 1660 miles, and paid out 1864 miles.

Arrived at Heart's Content at 8 A. M., Friday, The average speed of the ship, from the time the splice was made until we saw land, was a lettle less than five nautical miles per hour, and the cable has been paid out at an average of five

and one-halt miles per hour. The total stack was less than twelve per cent.

The weather has been more pleasant than I have ever known on the Atlantic, at this season of the year. We have had alternate days of rain,

sunshine, togs, and squalls.
I have requested Mr. John C. Dean, Secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, to send you, by the first opportunity, for the Asso-ciated Press, thirty-live comes of his diary, which will give you a detailed account of the ups and downs experienced in laying a cable

across the Atlantic. We have been in constant communication with Valencia since the splice was made on the 15th iost,, and nave daily received news from Europe, which was posted up outside of the telegraph office for the information of all on board the Great Eastern, and she hailed to the

RECOVERY OF LAST YEAR'S LOST CABLE, After taking in coals the telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year, recover the end, and complete a second line between Ireland and Newtoundland, and then the Medway will proceed to lay the ne cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The cable will be open for business in a few days, and all messages sent to Europe in the order they are received at Heart's Content.

cannot and words suitable to convey my admiration of the men who have so ably conducted the nautical, engineering, and electrical departments of this enterprise so successfully imidst difficulties which required to be seen to be appreciated. In fact, all on board of the telegraph fleet, and all connected with the enterprise, have done their very best to have the cable made and laid in a perfect condition, and He who rules the winds and the waves has crowned their united efforts with perfect success.

PETER DESPATCE.

HEART'S CONTENT, Friday, July 27, 9:30 A. M. The Great Lastern has just anchored opposite the telegraph office. The cable was spliced two hours since on the Medway, and will be here in three or four hours. The whole distance run was 1669 nautical miles. Cable paid out, 1864 miles. The slack was a little less than 12 per

[SINTH DESPATCH.]

ASPY BAY, C. B., Sunday, July 29, 8:30 P. M. All despatches from Europe via Heart's Content and Port au Basque, being mainly relative to the successful laving of the cable, have been for-worded by telegraph from this point, and the news yacht sailed this afternoon on her return to Port au Basque. Another steamer will arrive here on Monday morning from Port au Basque with turther advices from the cable and Europe. The telegraph lines are in good working order.

#### THE CONGRATULATIONS. MR. FIELD TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27 .- To his Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.—Sir:— The Atlantic cable was successfully completed this morning. I hope that it will prove a bless-ing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our country and the Eastern hemisphere. Yours, faithfull CYRUS W. FIELD.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content:—I heartily congratulate you. and trust that your enterorise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the West and the Governments of the Eastern hemisphere. ANDREW JOHNSON.

MR. FIELD TO SECRETARY SEWARD. Heart's Content, July 17.—9on. William H. Seward, Washin rien:—The telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. I remember, with gratitude, your services in the Schate of the United States n the winter of 1857, and recollect with pleasure the speech you then made in favor of the elegraph bill. That you may never have reason to regret what you have done to establish comnunication across the Atlantic, is the sincere

CYRUS W. FIELD. wish of your triend, ME. SEWARD'S BEPLY. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29 .- Cyrus W. Field. Heart's Content:-Acknowledgments and con-gratulation. If the Atlantic cable had not gratulation. tailed in 1858, European States would not have been led, in 1861, into the great error of supposing that civil war in America would either perpetuate African slavery or divide this repub-Your great achievement constitutes, I trust, an effective treaty of international neu-

trality and non-intervention. WILLIAM H. SHWARD. TO TELECRAPH COMPANIES.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—To the Honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company: congratulate you on the successful completicommunication between freland and Newtoundland, and hope within two weeks from this time to inform you that the cable lost last year has been recovered. and that a second line is in operation across the Atlantic.

stepre you that all on board the telegraph fleet will do all that they can to accomplish this object. Cravs W. Fig.D.

HRABY'S CONTENT, July 27.—To the Directors of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company:—We arrived this day. The cable has been laid across the Atlantic, and is in perfect working order. As soon as we have taken in coal, we shall proceed to the spot where the cable was lost rear, and when recovered splice it with the eable on board of the Great Eastern, and return to this place. Then the Medicay will proceed to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I cannot express to you Gulf of St. Lawrence. I cannot express to you how thankful I feel that you will now receive some return for the money that you have spend, and the time that you have devoted during the last half year, to connect by telegraph our own country with Great Britain.

CYRUS W. FIRLD. The following is a list of the Directors of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Tele graph Company:—Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Wilson G. Hunt. The officers of the Company are:—Peter Cooper, President; Cyrus W. Field, Vice-Presi-Moses Taylor, Treasurer; Robert W. Lowber, Secretary.

Previous Attempts to Lay the Cable.

The first attempt to stretch a telegraphic wire across the bed of the Atlantic was made in the summer of 1857. The cable was coiled half on board the United States steamship Niagara, and half on the British steamer Agamemnon. They began to lay it in mid-ocean on the 26th of June, the Niagara proceeding towards the American coast, the Agamemnon towards Ireland. After the wire had three times broken, the attempt was given up. The following August it was renewed on a different plan. To shore end was made fast at Valencia Bay, and the Niagara began paying out on the 7th, the purpose being that the Agamemnon should begin operations when the Niagara had exhausted her half of the cable. On the 11th, after 335 mile had been laid, the wire broke again. The third attempt was made with the same vessels in 1858. The ends of the cable were joined in mid-ocean on the 29th of July, and on the 6th of August the two ships arrived simultaneously at their respective destinations. For a few days it was possible to talk across the ocean. Mr. Buchanan and Queen Victoria exchanged irrendly greetings, the people went wild with rejoicings; the mysterious De Sauty issued his brief bulletins; then the electric current grew weak and uncertain; a tew faint quiverings were felt, and all was still. Some unknown cause at the bottom of the sea had destroyed the insulation, and the wire was

But Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who had fathered all these enterprises, was not a man easily daunted. He had proved that a cable could be laid between Great Britain and America, and he believed that it was possible to make one which would work when it was laid. Certain defects in the paying out machinery, and the more serious faults in the construction of the cable itself, were avoided the next time, and on the 21st of July, 1885, he sailed again from Valencia bay, paying out the costly rope over the stern of the Great Eastern. We all remember how an accident to the machinery caused the loss of the cable when the voyage was more than half over; how they grappled it three times, in 25 miles of water, but had no rope strong enough to lift it on board, and how the enterprise was then abandoned for

Every repeated attempt has been preceded by great improvements in the manufacture of the cable, the appliances for taying it, and the instruments for signalling. The first undertaking was but a crude affair in comperison with that of 1866. The cable, in 1858, had a breaking strain of a little over three tons or was capable of bearing five miles of its own length in water. The present one will bear a strain of eight tons, or twelve miles of its own length in water. Then, a slight detect of insulation was fatal; now, so wonderfully have telegraphic instruments been improved that it is easy to work through a submarine cable with a toot of its copper conductors stripped bare to the water,

But our means for flashing intelligence between the two hemispheres will not be limited to this Atlantic cable. There is no doubt that the magnetic wire which now unites the opposite coasts of our own continent will soon stretch through the wilderness of the remote northwest, crossing Behring Stralt and place us in communication with Eastern Europe through the Russian territories of Asia. A line perhaps from behring Strait through China will connect us at Calcutta with the great Indo European line; and so the unconscious prophecy of Shakspere will be fulfilled, and a girdle be put around the earth in less than forty minutes. Many a man already old will live to see the day when those who questioned the fea-ibility of an Atlantic telegraph will be classed with the ignorant people who abused John Watt for wasting his time over a tea-kettle, and the complacent savant who proved, not a generation ago, that no steamship could ever cross the ocean.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line and the Atlantic Cable.

The cable which connected Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (between Aspy Bay and Cape Ray) having been broken, there is at present no communication across the Bay of St. Lawrence-about eighty miles-except by a sailing yacht. Communication is thus kept up with Sc Johns, N. F., and thence—some four hundred miles—by telegraph to St. Johns, at which point there is direct communication by graph to Heart's Content, the proposed land station of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Arrangements have already been made by the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company to lay down a new and superior telegraph cable between Newtoundland and Nova Scotia. and the Company hope to have direct communication between New York and St. Johns within the ensuing four weeks, and until then the Company will, in the event of the success of the Atlantic cable, run one or more despatch steamers daily between Cape Ray and Aspy Bay.

A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, writing from the Great Eastern July 10,

INSULATION OF THE CABLE.

The services of Professor Thompson and Mr. Varley, as consuiting electricians to the have fortunately not been required hitherto. The customary daily tests through the tanks show that the conducting power and insulation of the cable are perfect. During the process of laying the shore end on Saturday night, the electrical power of that portion of the caola was found superabundant, while its insulation increased rapidly in proportion as it was submerged. The even temperature and pressure of the comparatively shallow water in which the shore end is laid were sufficient, in the course of a few hours, to raise the insulation to four times the amount indicated when the cable was colled aboard the ship. The scientific reader will better understand the state of insulation of the shore end as cut and buoyed, when it is stated that the time required for the cable to come from charge to half-charge is seven minutes thirty-eight seconds. The exceedingly susceptible nature of the modern recording in struments enabled the observers in the signal ouse : 1 Foilhammerum to determine not only that the William Corry was rolling during the time she was paying out the cable, but almost to fix the exact extent of each roll.

'Mr. Willoughby Smith, the Company's electrician, has devised an elaborate system of testing to be carried on during the process of laying the cable, which appears admirably calculated to meet every possible contingency. There will be continuity tests from the shore every five minutes. Elaborate directions are given for opening communications with the shore from the ship, and vice versa. Once a day the ship will send the distance run, the miles paid out, and the insulation resistance per mile. There is one direction which it is sincerely to be hoped may never have to be acted on, namely, that if signals cease entirely for four hours from the ship, the shore operators can make what tests they deem necessary to find out the cause of the stoppage. It is much more gratifying to find it assumed that the 1866 cable will be sately laid,

and that the signal watchers on shore are directed, when that happy result is accomplished, to transfer their entire testing system to the end of the 1865 cable, and carefully watch for the first indications of what is here hopefully regarded as a certain attempt to recover the lost end, and complete a second line of communication with Newfoundland within the next few

THE NORTHERN OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

This telegraphic line will be a gigantic one, extending through British America, 1200 miles; through Russian America, 900 miles; across Behring's Straits, 184 miles; across the Gulf of An dyr, 210 miles; and thence overland to the mouth of the Amoor river, 1,800 miles, or a total of 4294 miles. At the Amoor it is to be continued by a Russian line cornecting it with Irk-outsk, through Western Silveria, communicating with Nijni Novgorod and Moscow, and thence to St. Petersburg. The capital involved amounts to \$10,000,000.

#### LANDING AT HEART'S CONTENT.

Reception of the Fleet in Trinity Bay-Enthusiasm of the People and the Men of the Fleet-Boarding the "Great Eastern" and Hearing the Late News from

Europe. HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27.—The cable has at length been laid! At 7 o'clock this morning the signal on Scal Cove Hill went up, and a cry was raised that a steamer was cer tainly in sight. Excitement instantly arose, and steam was got up on board the Margaretta Slevenson without delay. Before another steamer could be got in readiness for a start, two more steamers appeared in the distance. and a few minutes after the Margerella Stevenson

steamed out the narrows. The entire cable fleet soon came in view, the Great Eastern looming up in huge black pro-portions, and heading in for telegraph buov number six. In the course of an hour, with glasses, we could make out distinctly the different ve-sels, the first in order being the Niger, then the Terrible, and then the Great Eastern, followed by a merchant steamer.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE "NIGER." When we got alongside the Niger Mr. Kerr, commander of the Morgaretta Stevenson, asked Captain Bruce, "What news?"

Captain Bruce said, "All right. We have news to the day before yesterday from Europe. The Amazon was run down off Portland on the 3d.

Did you know that?"
Mr. Kerr-"No, sir. What news of the war?" Captain Bruce-"The Austrians are getting licked like blazes. Would you like to hear the latest telegram?

Mr. Kerr-"Yes." The Margaretta gig, which had communicated with the Niger, then returned to our vessel with a long telegram with news about the war, and general matters to the 24th inst. The telegrams were received on board our little steamer with a degree of wonder, and we could scarcely realize the fact that we were actually perusing accounts of events that had occurred only a few days since. It is difficult to describe the sensation of pleasure felt by all on board the Stevenson, Kerr and Mr. Maxwell shook each other by the hand, and almost jumped about the deck in absolute loyful corgratulation.

ALONGSIDE THE "GREAT EASTERN." At 84 o'clock the Stevenson was alongside the Great hastern, and Captain Kerr spoke with Captain Anderson and Captain Bruce, of the Niger. Cyrus W. Field made his appearance on the paddle-box bridge, and waved his hand-kerchief to us in token of success. The action was responded to by all on board our steamer, as well as by a hearty round or cheers.

The Niger's gig then went alongside the Great Eastern and took on board Mr. Field, who was

ummediately rowed to Heart's Content. THE SPLICE WITH THE SHORE END.

About nine o'clock the Great Eastern came to stanc-still in a hundred fatnoms of water, and preparations for connecting the main and shore end cables were commenced. The big ship was at this time a mile and a quarter from Heart's Content. The Niger lay at one side, and the steamer Medway on the other side of the Great Eastern. A number of row-boats put out from the stern of the big ship, and after about hall an hour's work a large hawser was attached to the

The cut was made, and the cable and hawser were placed on board two large and the other small boats engaged in the operation, while three guns at the same moment thunder grand salute in honor of the event. All hands of the Great Eastern sent up rossing cheers. and a scene of enthusiasm followes. Hats wer thrown in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and dealening shouts rent the air. Our own little craft was not the least demonstrative in enthusiasm. Officers and crew responded to the cheers of the Great Eastern.

BOARDING THE GREAT EASTERN. About ten o'clock I was permitted to board the Great Eastern, and the first person that greeted me on stepping on deck was Mr. C. Lundy. Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph at Heart's Content. He says the voyage was a perfect success not a single accident having or curred the whole way. The spince was made on the 13th, and at twenty minutes past three (Greenwich time) the big ship started on her

IN HEART'S CONTENT HARBOR. The Great Eastern entered Heart's Content harber about halt-past 9 o'clock. While she was steaming through the Narrows the shores of the httle village were haed with people, and scores or small boats dotted the surface of the water. The six contiers in port were decked with banting, and every house displayed a flag in honor occasion. From the flagstaff of the Tele graph House the Stars and Stripes floated gayly The big ship also carried the American banner, beside the Union Jack and the Atlantic Tele graphic flag presented by Mr. Field on the occasion of the first cable expedition. The Great Eastern came to anchor precisely

at 10 A. M., and was boarded immediately by a great crowd of visitors, male and temate. In the meanwhile the splicing fleet proceeded slowly on with the work or connecting the snores and main cable. The end of the main cable was taken on board the steamer Medicay about a quarter to 2 P. M., and the splicing began

The Herald's correspondent boarded the Medway shortly after the commencement of the operations in company with Mr. Dean, historian or the expedition. Mr. Kerr, commander of the M. Nevenson, looked on while the sa lors joined the two ends by which the two great continents are to be united in a bend which it is hoped will never be severed .- N. Y. Heraid.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY. OBGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY- IT OBTAINS AN

ACI OF INCORPORATION FROM NEWFOUNDLAND. The New York, Newfound and, and London Tele graph Company, but known to the pub ic generally as the Atlantic Cable Company, was organized in 1824 In March of that year, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, his brother, David Dudley Field, and Mr. chandler White were commissioned to proceed to Newtoundland to obtain from the Government of the Province

an act of incorporation.

On arriving at St. Johns, they called upon the Governor, who convoked the Executive Council the sameday. The Governor gave a javorable answer. same day. The Governor gave a lavorate answer to the Commissioners, and immediately sent a special message to the Legislature, then in session recommending them to pass an act of incorporation, with a gustantee of interest on the Company's bonds to the amount of £50 000, and a grant of 50 square miles of land on the faished of Newfoundland, to be selected by the Company. These terms were agreed agreed. nogu GRANTS EXTENDED TO THE COMPANY.

Additional grants were subsequently received from the Governments of Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia, Canada and the State of Maine; and afterward from the Governments of Great Bettain and he United States. The governmental grants extended to the Company are as follows:— NEWFOUNDLAND.

Explusive privileges for flity years of landing cables on Newfoundland, Labrador, and their de-The exclusive right embraces a coast line extend

ing from the entrance of Hudson's Straits south-wardly and westwardly along the coasts of Labra-der. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton. Nova Scotia, and the State of Maine, and their respective dependencies.

Grant of fifty square miles of land on completion of the telegraph to Cape Breton.
Similar concession of additional fifty square miles when the cable shall have been laid between breland and Newtoundland.

Guarantee of interest for twenty years at five per cent, on £50,000 Grant of £50.000
Grant of £5000 in money towards building road along the line of the Telegraph.
Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for the use of the Company.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Exclusive privilege for fifty years of landing Free grant of 1000 acres of land. A grant of £300 currency per annum for ten years.

CANADA. Act authorizing the building of telegraph lives throughout the Provinces.

Remission of outles on all wires and materials imported for the use of the Company. NOVA SCOTIA.

Grant of exclusive privileges for twenty-five years of landing telegraphic cables from Europe on the shores of this Province. STATE OF MAINE,

Similar grant of exclusive privilege for like period of twenty-five years. GREAT BRITAIN. Annual subsidy of £14,000 steving until the net

profits of the Company reach 5 per cent per annum on the whole capital or £350 000 sterling, the grant to be then reduced to £10,000 sterling per annum for a period of 25 years.

The aid of two of the largest steamships in the Fngush navy to lay the cable, with two subsidiary stean ers.

A Government steamship to take any further ne-

cessary soundings and verify those already taxen. UNITED STATES. Annual subsidy of \$70,000 until the net profits yield 6 per cent, per annum, then to be reduced to \$50 000 per annum, for a period of twenty-five

ear, subject to termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice.
The United States steamship Arctic to make and

verify soundings.
Steam-tips Niagara and Susquehanna to assist in laying the cable.
A Government steamer to make forther soundings on the coast of Newfound and.

OBIGINAL ORGANIZATION. The original organization of the Company was as

YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELIGRAPH COMPANY.—Directors in New York— Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor Cyrus W. Fie'd, Mar-shall O heberts, Chandler White. Peter Cooper, President; S. F. B. Morse, Vice President; Moses Taylor, Treasurer; Chandler White, Secretary; David Dudley Field, Counsel; F. N. Gisborne, Engipeer.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The first step cowards this gigantic undertaking was now airly inaugurated, and the telegraph lines in operation in Canada and the United States were connected with those of St. Johns The first attempt to conlect these wires was made in 1855, but was not crowned with success. In 1855 the attempt was renewed, and was successful. CYRUS W. FIELD IN ENGLAND.

Mr Cyrus W Field, in 1856, was sent to England by the Company for the purpose of enlisting the nid of capitalists in that country. He was eminently igertunate in his endeavors. The capital of the Com-pany was fixed at \$1.750,000, and the whole was suber bed for us follows:-In Manchester

consequence of the vast expense in the various attempts to lay the cable, the capital was increased in 1858 to \$2,500,000. ACT OF CONGRESS. Annexed is the Act of Congress relative to the cuble, which was approved March 3, 1857 :-

and the remainder in other parts of England. In

A Bill to Expedite Telegraphic Communication for the Use of the Government and its Foreign Intercourse, e Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Conpress ossembled, that the Secretary of State, in the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States, may contract with any competent person, persons, or as ocalion for the aid of the United States in laving down a submarine cable, to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Kewloundland and the coast of Ireland and for the use of such submarine communication, when course. cost of Newlaundland and the coast of Ireland and for the use of such submarine communication, when established, by the giove much of the United States. On such terms and conditions as that seem to the Pres dent just and reasonable, not exceeding \$70.000 per annum until the net profits of such person, or person, or a sociation slat, be equal to a division of six per cent, per annum, at differ not exacting \$50.00 per annum for 25 years. Provided, That the Government of Ureat Britain shall before, or at the same time, enter into a like col treet for those purpo es with the same terson, persons, or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated by the United States: And provided, That the tariff of prices for the use of such sakmarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasurv of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, or its authorized agents: Provided terther, That the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said Susmarine felerraph communication for a period of 50 years, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stimulated in these terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in invored the Government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof, in the con-tract so to be entered into by such person, persons, or assecution, with that Governments further, that the contract so to be made by the British Government shall not be different from that aircady proposed by that Government to the New York Newtoundland and London fe egraph Com-pany, except such provisions as may be necessary to secure to each Government the transmission of its own messages by its own agents.

#### AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. THREE-STORY BRICK FACTORY,

HAYDOCK STREET, EAST OF FRONT. ON TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866, Will be sold at Public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange

All that lot of ground, with the three-story brick factory with engine, sharts a beiting and the three sets it woolsen machiners and with everything appertaining to them, situate on the north-side of Haydock street, sixteenth Ward.

Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$38.
An inventory of the machinery which is included in the sale may be seen at the Auction Rooms.

Full particulars at the Auction Icoms
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11\* Nos 13s and 44 South Fourth Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK. AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street. SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS &c., &c., B1 CATA-On Wednesday Morning, August 1.
Commencing at 16 o'c ock comprising about 400 lots desirable and searonable goods. 7 3# 2t

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At 8 o'clock sharp in ious sui able for city and country retail stoickeepers. A lar, e assortment.

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PARASOLS AT \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, AND \$2. Slik Sun Umbrellas, \$1.50, \$1.50, \$1.70.
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NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA.

These Terrible Afflictions and Painful Diseases Positively Conquered

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First. Because it is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P Fitter, a graduate of the University of Pennsy vania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians. Second Secause he has made these diseases his spicialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing this infallible remedy.

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Sixth. Because Doctor Fitler has liberal y reduced the price from \$10 to \$2 per bottle, so that all classes of society may have the opportunity of being alleviated from ouman suffering and discuse.

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

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J. COOPER, 18Q. No. 308 Market street.
J. COOPER, 18Q. No. 308 North Front street.

HABY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools
Roy, S. G. HARR. PhUadelphia Conference
Fundreds of other names, all persons who would be
caremin conscientious to whom they would cormit the
indersement of their names, can be examined at his
OFFICE, No 1631 WALNUT Street.

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ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON the Eyes such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, cross Eyes, etc., skil u.ly performed. Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the

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Applicants for admission will be examined from the list to the 18th of August, on presenting themselves to the Freiden: St Ecthelenm or on the opening day.
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